REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schuler. Schuler does not teach all the limitations of claims 1 and 2. First, Schuler does not teach an "image list synthesis-display means for displaying a list of a plurality of stored encoded pictures in synthesized form on a single screen." Referring to column 8, lines 21–45 of Schuler, Schuler discloses active 32 and passive 42, 44, 46...68 displays. The active display 32 displays the actual video segment retrieved by the operator. However, the passive displays display only the labels used to identify the beginning and the end of a segment of the video and not the video itself. Thus, the display shown in Figure 1 of Schuler is simply a display of one video segment and multiple labels and not a display of a plurality of encoded pictures or videos. Further, the plurality of screens shown in Figures 1B and 3A of Schuler are not in a synthesized form. Referring to column 9, lines 58–64 Schuler discloses that the monitor 31 is capable of displaying a main display 32 and smaller display screens 34, 36, 38...68. Thus, the multiple screens each display an individual image. Therefore, the monitor 31 does not display a synthesized image. In response to Applicant's arguments in Amendment A, the Examiner stated that in column 5, lines 43–47, Schuler discloses that "segments" are frames that have a label. The Examiner further stated that in column 8, lines 34–45, Schuler discloses that "segments" are displayed at the same time, which is considered a synthesized image since it is "created" from multiple pictures. Applicant would like to direct the Examiner's attention to column 8, lines 26–29 of Schuler, where the specification specifically states "**The video segment** associated with a selected one of the label pairs...will typically be displayed on the main screen or the 'active display' 32. The beginning and ending labels of the segment being displayed on the active display 32 will typically be displayed on various ones of screens 34, 36, 38, 40..." Further, column 8, lines 34–45 of Schuler discloses that **the** segment corresponding to a pair of displays will be displayed on the main screen 32. Thus, Schuler teaches that only one segment is

displayed on the main screen and not multiple segments in synthesized form as the Examiner suggests.

Second, Schuler does not teach repeatedly synthesizing and displaying or regenerating respective pictures in order to perform simultaneous division and regeneration of the encoded picture. Referring to column 7, lines 49–55 of Schuler, Schuler teaches a method of using labels to mark off or identify segments of a video. A segment is marked at the beginning and at the end with a label at a predetermined time duration such as one second. The operator uses the labels to locate a video segment and displays the segment and its associated labels on the screen for the purpose of editing, splicing, trimming, etc. However, Schuler does not disclose that the segments are simultaneously divided and regenerated. In response to the Applicant's arguments in Amendment A, the Examiner stated that the picture segment 32 is divided temporally to parts 34–40 and then another type of division takes place with the other group of segments 42–68. As mentioned above, displays 34–40 do not display a further division of the segment displayed on the main screen 32, but rather they display the beginning and end labels of the segment on the main display 32. Thus, Schuler does not teach simultaneous division and regeneration of the encoded picture. Therefore, Schuler does not teach all the limitations of claims 1 and 2.

Claim 6 depends from claim 1, thus, all arguments pertaining to claim 1 are equally applicable to claim 6 and are herein incorporated by reference.

The Examiner rejected claim 3 under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuler in view of Edgar. Schuler does not teach all the limitations of claim 3. More specifically, Schuler does not teach an "image list synthesis-display means for displaying a list of a plurality of stored encoded pictures in synthesized form on a single screen." Further, Schuler does not teach "…simultaneous division and regeneration of encoded pictures." All arguments pertaining to these limitations in claims 1 and 2 above are equally applicable to claim 3.

The Examiner rejected claims 4 and 5 under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuler as applied to claims 1 and 2; and over Schuler in view of Edgar as applied to claim 3 above, both sets in further view of Protheroe.

Regarding claim 4, neither Schuler nor Protheroe teach all the limitations of claim 4.

Schuler does not teach where a picture group is displayed in synthesized form. Referring to column 9, lines 58–64 Schuler discloses that the monitor 31 is capable of displaying a main display 32 and smaller display screens 34, 36, 38…68. Thus, the multiple screens each display an individual image. Therefore, the monitor 31 does not display a synthesized image but rather multiple individual images.

Further, Schuler does not teach "…simultaneous division and regeneration of the resulting pictures…" As previously mentioned, in column 7, lines 49–55 of Schuler, Schuler teaches a method of using labels to mark off or identify segments of a video. A segment is marked at the beginning and at the end with a label at a predetermined time duration such as one second. The operator uses the labels to locate a video segment and displays the segment and its associated labels on the screen for the purpose of editing, splicing, trimming, etc. However, Schuler does not disclose that the segments are simultaneously divided and regenerated. Thus, Schuler does not teach simultaneous division and regeneration of the encoded picture. Therefore, Schuler does not the all the limitations of claim 4.

Protheroe does not teach all the limitations of claim 4. More specifically, Protheroe does not teach further dividing the pictures. Referring to column 6, lines 56–67 of Protheroe, Protheroe teaches curved video tracks displayed in a perspective view along a timescale. The timescale has equal or uniform time intervals along the curved tracks. But because of the perspective view of the tracks, the uniform time marks near the outer edge of the time axis appear closer to each other than the time marks near the centerline. Thus, as an element on a video track is moved away from the centerline the element decreases in length and as the element is moved

toward the centerline, or primary region, the perspective view of the track causes the element to lengthen creating the illusion of time division. But regardless of the location of the element on the timescale the element always maintains the same interval of time. Thus, the element on the video track is not further time divided. Therefore, Protheroe does not teach all the limitations of claim 4.

Regarding claim 5, neither Schuler nor Protheroe teach all the limitations of claim 5.

Schuler does not teach "simultaneous division and regeneration." As previously mentioned, in column 7, lines 49–55 of Schuler, Schuler teaches a method of using labels to mark off or identify segments of a video. A segment is marked at the beginning and at the end with a label at a predetermined time duration such as one second. The operator uses the labels to locate a video segment and displays the segment and its associated labels on the screen for the purpose of editing, splicing, trimming, etc. However, Schuler does not disclose that the segments are simultaneously divided and regenerated. Thus, Schuler does not teach simultaneous division and regeneration of the encoded picture. Therefore, Schuler does not teach all the limitations of claim 5.

Protheroe does not teach "...a plurality of divided encoded pictures on a single screen." Referring to column 6, lines 56–67 of Protheroe, Protheroe teaches curved video tracks displayed in a perspective view along a timescale. The timescale has equal or uniform time intervals along the curved tracks. But because of the perspective view of the tracks, the uniform time marks near the outer edge of the time axis appear closer to each other than the time marks near the centerline. Thus, as an element on a video track is moved away from the centerline the element decreases in length and as the element is moved toward the centerline, or primary region, the perspective view of the track causes the element to lengthen creating the illusion of time division. But regardless of the location of the element on the timescale the element always maintains the same

interval of time. Thus, the element on the video track is not time divided. Therefore, Protheroe does not teach all the limitations of claim 5.

The Examiner rejected claim 7 under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuler in view of Abecassis. Claim 7 depends from claim 1, thus, all arguments pertaining to claim 1 are equally applicable to claim 7 and are herein incorporated by reference.
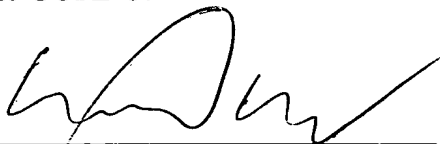
The Examiner rejected claim 8 under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuler in view of Takahashi. Claim 8 depends from claim 1, thus, all arguments pertaining to claim 1 are equally applicable to claim 8 and are herein incorporated by reference.

In light of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in a condition for allowance and notice to that effect is hereby requested. If it is determined that the application is not in a condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to initiate a telephone interview with the undersigned attorney to expedite prosecution of the present application.

If there are any additional fees resulting from this communication, please charge same to our Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No. 33805.

Respectfully submitted,

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